ing capacities are available under Operation Flood (Jan. 1989):—

Processing	—128.9 Ilpd
Chilling	—52.4 Ilpd
Metro Marketing	—36.4 Ilpd
Mill powder production capacity	—624.5 MT/day

(Ilpd—lakh litres per day).

Processing facilities are created to provide essentially to meet the peak season procurement which is generally 50 per cent more than the lean season procurement. The average capacity utilisation of milk plants in January, 1989 in the Operation Flood projects area, was about 86 per cent and in 34 milksheds, the utilisation exceeded the capacity.

Utilisation of Milk Powder Plants

529. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NDDB purchased 8 large size milk powder plants costing Rs. 22 crore while the capacity utilisation of the existing plants is hardly 20 per cent:

(b) if so, what are the reasons for purchasing large size milk powder plants at an enormous cost when the existing capacity of the plants is not being fuliy utilised; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for full utilisation of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c) National Dairy Development Board has purchased 8 Milk Powder plants, each of 30 M.T. capacity, costing around Rs. 24 crores. As of January, 1989 the capacity utilisation of existing plants under Operation Flood was 60 per cent.

Powder plants are needed for conservation of milk mainly during flush season and to meet the demand of liquid milk during lean season by recombination. The creation of adequate powder plant capacities is also dictated by the needs of future planning for meeting the ever increasing demand for liquid milk. Large size powder plants with advanced technology are considered more cost effective.

मध्य प्रदेश के शहरों में गंदी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोग

530. **श्री अजीत जोगी** : क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में गंदी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्दौर, भोपाल, जबलपुर, रायपुर और ग्वालियर में उनकी जनसंख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उन्हें नागरिक-सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता प्रदान किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) पांच शहरों में मलिन बस्ती निवासियों की राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1981 में पता लगाई गई संख्या इस प्रकार है :

शहर	राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1981 में पता लगाए गए मलिन बस्ती निवासियों की संख्या
1. भोपाल	0.568
2. ग्वालियर	0.374
3. इन्दौर	1.263
4. जबलपुर	0.618
5. रायपुर	0.501